

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 4, 1921.

THE AWAKENING OF HUNGARY

Out of the terrible chaos into which the Magyar nation fell at the end of the World War a weak sound of awakening is audible.

The nation's financial collapse was caused by the general lack of confidence in Hungarian money. Neither foreign countries nor the Hungarian people believed that the Hungarian crown had any real value.

For a long time the problem of this desperate economic situation could not be solved. At last Lorant Hegedus was appointed finance minister; he is a representative of the liberal faction. The Horthy government expected of Hegedus the solution of the economic crisis. Hegedus had to resort to radical methods to save the Hungarian economic situation from total collapse.

At present the whole European money valuation is in the hands of stock

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exchange speculators, and so it is impossible to foresee the effect on the Hungarian crown of Hegedus's energetic maneuvers. It is most important to establish credit and confidence by public economy in Hungary, and we think that this result will be obtained by the expert methods of the new finance minister.

As Hegedus expresses it, he is counting on American Magyars to aid him in his work. We do not know his intentions in detail, but we can guess what they may be. It does not matter what conditions are in this country. Whether we are working or not, whether we have coal and a winter coat or not, everybody envies us in Hungary because we live in the country of dollars,--and in Hungary today the dollar is the symbol of abundance, prosperity, and wealth. Everybody in Hungary dreams of the dollar.

The people of Hungary think that it is quite natural that every one of us should have a bank account and a steady well-paying job or business.

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Therefore everybody turns to the United States and writes here for help. They consider it quite easy for an American to make a twenty-dollar contribution to a stranger when they air their complaints about the miserable condition and the small pay of Hungarian state officials.

In Hungary twenty dollars is ten thousand crowns, and for that they can buy shoes, a little lard and flour, and a few pounds of sugar. They do not realize that here many American Magyars toil for a whole week for twenty dollars, and that a whole family can live for a week on twenty dollars in this country too; American families can even buy shoes of cheap quality on twenty dollars a week. Not only do simple-minded Hungarians misunderstand our situation, but the more intelligent people, such as merchants, have distorted ideas about us. We might expect the merchants who want to do business with us to have more sense.

Let us take as an example the circular sent to the United States by a

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well-known music publisher of Hungary. The prices in the catalogue are quoted in dollars and cents for the convenience of American Magyars. One section of the circular reads:

"The purpose of every Magyar is to raise the low rate of exchange of Hungarian money, and we can accomplish this only by establishing the prices of our products in foreign money values. The greater the value in foreign money which comes to our country, the sooner will our public economic condition become strong, and the former value of Hungarian money be restored in foreign countries.

"Every cent which comes to Hungary is a new source of energy; every cent brings us nearer to the occupied territories unjustly taken away from us and our brethren in these territories. You will make a patriotic sacrifice if you order even the smallest article because you will contribute a brick to the rebuilding of our ruined public economy. Of these small bricks

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which our brethren [in America] contribute will be built up the new, strong, united, working Hungary." —

It sounds well in the circular, but when we looked over the catalogue, we found that the price of the simplest song or dance was seventy-five cents. Now aside from the fact that seventy-five cents is worth from three hundred to four hundred crowns, ten times the Budapest price [of these pieces of music], the price is ridiculous from a business viewpoint because here we can buy any piece of music for ten cents in the Woolworth stores.

And so, no matter how warm the interest may be which our patriotic hearts feel for the rate of exchange of Hungarian money and for the economic condition of Hungary, we do not wish to be taken for numbskulls and simpletons, though we should be willing to pay for the postage and the wrapping. A [price list] like this may produce a smile of amusement or a frown of anger, but it will never bring business.

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Here is another good example: A Hungarian weekly magazine wanted to get subscribers among American Magyars. The yearly subscription was 580 sic crowns in Hungary. The postage on the magazines would be 24 crowns per year, and so if they had offered a year's subscription for 504 crowns in the United States, they might have gained quite a few subscribers here, since 504 crowns are equivalent to one American dollar. In accordance with Hungarian business reasoning, however, the subscription price was made ten dollars to American Magyars, exactly ten times the subscription rate in Hungary. We doubt whether a single American Magyar can be found who is willing to pay ten dollars a year for a magazine. They cannot see clearly over there in Hungary. It would be well for Minister Hegedus to come here and make an extensive examination of us in America, so that he could give some enlightenment to the business world of Hungary. The finance minister would be convinced that our hearts are filled with warm sentiment for our native land, and that we are willing to do many things for Hungary; but we cannot endure being exploited and treated as simpletons.

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We will either give of our own free will without demanding compensation, or we will buy things on an honest business basis.

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THE CAVE SLEEPERS

Let us start out under his (Lorthy's) leadership, whether he likes it or not, whether he is busy or not, he must lend an ear to our wish. We formerly called the attention of the American Magyars, to the "Huszar excursion," and we obtained the proper results, because we were not bothered by that "Great Lord" here, and at least they will know in the Old Country too that we cannot be tamed so easily by a handshake.

Some "Counts" are mentioned as future ambassadors. Let them come. They will not be our ambassadors, they will only be the grave-diggers of their own country. Those "ferocious" Counts will not bury us because we will ignore them; they cannot expect anything from us. There should be an end to the "sweet" newspaper articles.

Until now, they with their empty heads, successfully squandered away the whole country. Now they want to try the same on us American Magyars, but they will not succeed so easily. They applied many forms of oppression



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in the Old Country, including taxes, and the workers were always crushed. The poor workingmen gave **everything**, and they will continue to give, until they collapse under the heavy burden; they will not cry for mercy, only we will weep for them, but on the other hand, we are glad that we have escaped the claws of the "Great Lords."

Here oppression is not necessary only the good will of the diligent Magyar workers and their readiness for sacrifices.

We are the only ones who can bring that unfortunate country back to life and make her great and independent, and for that we don't need the "great ones." Our will alone is needed, and we refuse to do anything until they cease thinking that the old methods can be applied to us.

Let the "Great Lords" get out of our way and we will finish the work honestly which our beloved native country can rightly expect. We will redress the wrongs committed by the "Great Lords" for centuries, if they will take our advice, and even the devil himself will not trouble



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his head about them. This especially will be true when our thousand year old native country becomes independent.

You, Mr. Lorthy, by your knowledge and your work here in America, you have attained your position without anybody's support, and you are assured of your future, but this is not enough, your duty is now to become our leader. We have had no opportunity to meet you at banquets or pilgrimages, because you are viewing the events from your seclusion. We are not satisfied with that. You must come out and help us prove that we are Magyars who did not grow fat on the skin of the emigrant Magyars, but that we are successful because we have worked hard. And let us prove that we are able to solve the present problems ourselves, without the oppression of the Old Country, without "Great Lords," and without their flattering, devilish newspaper articles, because they can only bring ruin.

Let us show the world that we Magyars, living in this free America, can put our native country on her feet without the meddling of the "Great Lords." Now Mr. Lorthy you cannot give us excuses any longer because our native country is in danger, perhaps in greater danger than she was during the war. So we can only say come, let us get busy.



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Magyar Tribune, Dec. 3, 1920.

A PROTEST FOUNDED ON ACQUIRED RIGHTS

The Hungarians in America have always maintained a connecting link with the homeland. This link has been a sentimental feeling more than anything else. The Hungarians in America have manifested with all their might the affection and the love which they feel for Hungary.

Many individuals have tried, on numerous occasions, to provide a practical plan to bring about closer relations between the homeland and the Hungarians in America, and these efforts have had visible and striking success. In Cleveland we have erected a memorial to Kossuth; in Budapest we have set up a memorial to Washington. We brought the Hungarian national flag to this country with elaborate ceremonies. Other events of similar nature have been celebrated.

Up to this day and hour everyone has done his share to show his kindly

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feelings; in fact, we have continually expressed our emotions. Now the shock of the World War has created a new situation in the homeland. The condition of the Hungarians in America is also changed.

Our native land throughout many years past has hardly ever thought of the Hungarians in America or paid serious attention to them. We do not complain about this, for we in America have lost nothing thereby. Since the World War has so mercilessly wrought its effects on Hungary, the relations between the Hungarians here in America and the homeland have been completely altered.

Now not only has Hungary become aware of our existence, but hardly a day passes but that the publishers of newspapers in our native country print matter which relates to the Hungarians in America. Our dollars and their poverty have created a new and odd situation. We have become their American uncles, of whom their poverty-stricken populace dreams,--from whom they hope to inherit, to their great felicity, our fortunes of millions of dollars.

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To boast or to condemn is not the part of prudence. We do not boast, nor do we condemn because when our native land was afflicted with poverty, we Hungarians in America bore the burden with gallantry and with open hands, forgetting that Hungary had opposed us and neglected us because of the beliefs acquired by us in America regarding race and creed.

Our native land's distress has not been relieved, nor has our generosity ceased. We foresee that throughout the winter we shall hear more of both. This will be in order. We ourselves were the organizers of the Hungarian workers of America who relieved and helped the starving in Hungary, especially the innocent children. And what is more, we affirm without boasting that we have persuaded the Hungarians of Chicago to create an organization for the purpose of receiving funds and seeing to it that the funds are properly forwarded to Hungary. We also urged our people here to donate to the best of their ability. So now we feel that we have the right to assert ourselves.

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Those of you who have read the recent issues of newspapers received from Hungary must have felt the blood rush to your heads. We read that the situation in Budapest, relative to the security of the Hungarians, is much worse than at the time of Rosza Sandor's and Sobri Joska's ruffianism. It has been much safer to walk through the thickest woods of Bakony's than down the main street [of Budapest].

The wide-awake, the builders of the new homeland, soon mobilized and showed their position, which was not anti-Semitism. Anti-Semitism reveals weakness and produces weakness. Let there be no fight against Jews; that would be too one-sided and would be a cowardly fight.

That dissolution of security and order which is advocated by anarchy would only bring insecurity to person and property,--chaos and confusion of the worst form and triumph for the anarchists. These self-styled moral upifters are young hoodlums and ruffians who are fishing in troubled waters. While

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they continue to allow such men as Zakany Gyula, Daner Bela, and Erekly Karoly to dominate national affairs, such insecurity will prevail, and the result will be the overthrow of the government. They see that the Horthy government is passively carrying on. These Reds and profit-seeking hoodlums will soon find themselves before the bar of justice.

From anarchy they derive their inspiration, their moral courage to take the law into their own hands, and their assumption of the right to requisition benzine, rooms, automobiles, and everything else which they may need for the use of the ruffians and the hoodlums. And their form of requisitioning is nothing more than thievery. In the old days of ruffianism in Hungary the method employed was highway robbery.

This condition in Hungary must be stopped. It must be stopped as quickly as possible, before the country is completely wrecked. It is useless for any one in the homeland to speak out against this situation. It is useless for

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the press to protest. The government will be the same, in effect, if Teleky and his associates finally go, for then some other individuals with the same principles will take their places.

Our opinion is that the Hungarians in America today have acquired rights in our homeland. In fact, it is to our interest here in America to prevent spreading over the cables the news of internal strife. Beginning with this, we must find a way to arouse public opinion in Hungary by sternly protesting from America. Our protest must insist on the establishment of law and order in Hungary.

We do not want to interfere in the internal affairs of our native land, but today we have the right to force recognition of our voice, and for their own benefit they must accept our advice. The organized Hungarians of America and their newspapers must at last begin to speak out and to bring this mad situation back to normal conditions.

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Our homeland cannot expect material relief from us until it shows us that Hungarians can at least behave themselves like human beings in their relations to one another. They must also show us that law and order have been established by dealing sternly with those bands of rowdies, who themselves do not spare anyone, and by bringing them speedily to justice. Just as we have protested to Hungary against its form of government, so now we protest against Hungary's becoming the nest of shame of Central Europe and the Balkans, the rendezvous of the underworld.

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Maygar Tribune, July 30, 1920.

KAROLY HUSZAR AND THE CHICAGO-HUNGARIANS

(Editorial)

It is only a few years ago that we were in Hungary. This was before the War, when peace prevailed throughout the nation. As humble tillers of the soil, it was in that land across the sea that we first saw the first life-giving rays of the sun. There it was that we first enjoyed the warmth of this beautiful sun until we grew up and found ourselves facing the terrible hardships of life. The large number of native-born Hungarians who live in this country is proof enough that the hardships of life in Hungary once clouded the sky of their future happiness.

Here in the United States we simply told one another that we could not make a living in Hungary. We can, unhesitatingly, state that we very seldom ran across a Hungarian in this country who could brag that the people entrusted with the responsibilities of the Hungarian government ever told him to remain there or that they would see to it that laws would be enacted



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to insure him a comfortable living in return for his hard work. If they ever asked us to stay, it was at the point of a bayonet and because they realized that they needed us in order that they might continue to live a life of luxury. These conditions drove the Hungarians out, who were unable to settle until they reached the gates of American farms, mines, and industrial centers.

We all left and no one seemed to care much about us. The same carelessness that has bred trouble in Hungary, has driven us out by the thousands in search of better living conditions. After the exodus it seemed, as if only the priests, ministers, and land barons remained in Hungary.

As the years went by, civilization was struck a dramatic blow by the World War. The unfortunate Hungarians were drawn into this world conflict by the same people who oppress the working people of Hungary.

The situation existing today has again brought about the same shameful con-

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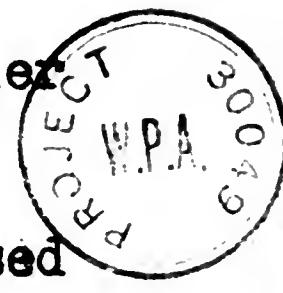
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ditions that we hoped had ended forever. Today in Hungary the government is oppressing and killing the wage earner. In the nation from which the Hungarians of America came, that is, where we could not get our daily bread, the people who have been taking the bread right off the tables of the wage earners are wading through the blood of the workers and the Jews.

It is a well-known fact that on this earth there are thousands of people not clear-minded enough to realize that after 1900 years it is only natural that the human mind has developed and produced many new things, such as, electricity, wireless, and the airplane. That is why in this supposedly cultured world of ours, we find a little nation where murder and the blood of innocent people is flowing freely and with impunity. We can understand the good, thinking, faithful people, who in their condemnation weigh others according to their own standards, when they say that there isn't any White Terror or murder of the Jews in Hungary. They don't murder the workers, yet the Christian attitude of tolerance is gone from the Hungarian people. This attitude has been felt by all nations surrounding Hungary, and these nations have expressed



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I G themselves as not being able to stand the foul air being let off by Horthy.

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A whiff of foul Hungarian air has come across to us in this country. We Hungarian-Americans are being visited by Karoly Huszar, former Prime Minister of Hungary.

He was the highest officeholder in Hungary at one time, a powerful man in political life. He has come to visit us in order to see us and talk to us. But we wonder whether he will see us or talk to us.

Since Karoly Huszar has reached the United States, countless meetings have been arranged for him, and not once has he made a personal appearance. Many of the best organizations in the United States have made special arrangements to have him make personal appearances, but he has excused himself one way or another, thereby proving that he is here for no good, but to promote the activities of the White Terror.



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I G Karoly Huszar was prominent in the organization of the Hungarian government that instilled fear and hate into the people of Hungary.

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Karoly Huszar is the Prime Minister blamed for the thousands of severe sentences, and murders inflicted upon innocent people. Now he has the nerve to come here among us who know him so well; he comes here as a wolf in sheep's clothing claiming that he is here for the purpose of freeing Hungarian prisoners in Siberia.

Karoly Huszar committed a great crime against the Hungarian people by coming into this country as a Hungarian, and claiming that he would attend several gatherings where respectable Hungarians would pay strict attention to his advice.

From New York we get the news that Karoly Huszar will not return to Hungary with a satisfied heart; instead he will go back disgusted and disappointed with the reception given him by the Hungarians. The great Hungarian colony



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I G of New York and vicinity spoke at the great Hungarian meetings, where there was no misunderstanding about the attitude of the Hungarian people, and rejected openly the visit of the representative of the White terror.

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This same reaction has taken place in the other large cities which he visited. We hope that this feeling will spread all over the country to every spot where there are respectable Hungarians and that they will take the same attitude.

The signs indicate that Karoly Huszar has more hopes of success in cities of the Middle West. His stay in New York was unsuccessful, but things may be different in Chicago. This is the reason why it is not sufficient that we alone know the tactics of the White Terror; we must also show Huszar, who can see with his own eyes and hear with his own ears, that the Chicago Hungarians know what he has done to those Hungarians who live across the sea.

Chicago Hungarians, we must prepare to receive this guest!



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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 23, 1920.

THE TIME FOR ACTION IS HERE

(Editorial)

The Hungarian-American press is continually bemoaning the fact that fate has seriously struck our beloved homeland, Hungary. Every day we read articles of the depressed conditions in Hungary, but no effort is made to remedy them.

It is useless to cry or show signs of distress unless some concerted efforts are made to relieve the disturbing cause. We cannot save Hungary with tears; if this is to be accomplished, we must act now.

We believe that the fate of Hungary is in the hands of the Hungarian-Americans. At the same time, we should not forget that the Hungarian-Americans are not organized politically. Under these circumstances the Hungarian-Americans can be of no assistance, either financially or politically, to the distressed country of Hungary.

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I F 2 If we earnestly desire to be of assistance to our mother country, then the paramount thing to be accomplished is to awaken the spirit of co-operation. We must prove to ourselves that we are Hungarians and that we are worthy of that name.

Therefore, our first duty, primarily, is to put forth every effort to become a strong unit, and thereby receive the political recognition which we deserve.

An unorganized mass is not recognized nor does it stand for anything. General Hindenburg said, when he was describing the Russian army, "I am not afraid of them because they are not an army, but an unorganized mass."

Hungarian-Americans should not seek mercy for Hungary. It is their privilege to step forward boldly and demand the rights to which their mother country is entitled.

The duty of the Hungarian-American at the present time is to cast aside all religious and political differences, all class hatred, and keep the interest

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I F 2 of their homeland in mind by organizing one strong political body, whose specific duty shall be to see that the Hungarian people receive proper recognition. As to our affiliation with any political group, we cannot say. This is left to the decision of the general membership.

An organization of this kind can survive only if it keeps in mind Hungarian principles and stands firmly for them. It would also preserve the interests of the Hungarian-Americans. An organization of this kind should not be allowed to act in the interest of individuals, as some organizations of this type have done in the past. This would be detrimental to all concerned.

To make such a political organization possible requires the aid of the officers and members of all existing Hungarian societies. These are the men who have trusted one another, and we feel sure that we will not find a man among this group who has selfish aims or who would cast aside his patriotic feelings toward his country, but will put forth effort in the advancement of the true purposes of the organization.

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I F 2 Therefore, we must not waste time; we must get started. The time for action is here!

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We solicit helpful suggestions and constructive criticism.

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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 16, 1920.

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CORRESPONDENCE FROM HUNGARY

There are few Hungarians in this country today who have not received letters from friends or relatives who have gone back to Hungary. Most of these letters are very interesting. There are some that express great dissatisfaction though this is only true in a small number of cases. There are many interesting and educational letters received by this office concerning conditions in Hungary at the present time. We will endeavor to give our readers the general ideas contained in these letters.

We do not wish any one to be alarmed because of the ideas which may be disturbing after reading such letters. Most of these letters

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are from people who formerly lived in the United States, but went back to Hungary after a long absence.

It is true that today the Hungarian army is enlisting every man eligible for army service. But this is also true of the Czechoslovakian army and of all the neighboring countries.

Here is an example of army enlistment: A young Hungarian man went back to the county in which he was born, but this county is occupied by the Czechoslovakians at the present time. For two days this man and his family enjoyed each other's company, but on the third day the Czechoslovakian government forced him to join their army. The distressed family

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wrote of their plight to friends in America.

There is also a letter from the county of Miskolc, where the Hungarian army officials stayed three weeks enlisting men. The writer also states that the Slovak boys living in this county were joining the Hungarian army with great enthusiasm, claiming that if they could endure the World War for five years, they surely could fight the Czecho-Slovaks for one year. These Slavish boys are showing their mettle to Czecho-Slovakia. Regardless of their relationship to the Czecho-Slovaks, they know that their Czecho-Slovak brothers are Cains, and they they do not want to be Abels.

There is another letter which reports that the Czecho-Slovaks have put a barbed-wire fence and have dug a trench along the border and have guards

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stationed along this fence with orders to shoot down any Hungarian who dares approach the border. It seems that the Hungarian people who emigrated from this country are farther way from their loved ones now than when they were in this country.

This does not matter. The Hungarian boys have seen better barbed-wire fences than these. Whenever the time comes, it will be a very simple matter for them to hurdle these fences and cross trenches. Not even the great Wall of China can stop these brave Hungarian soldiers when the time is ripe for Hungary to fight.

The most interesting incident that we have heard is related in the following:

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A Hungarian man who was from the County of Szaboles decided he was going to return to his native land regardless of cost. The foremost thing in his mind was that he would arrive safely.

He did reach the land of Hungary. He was tired from his long journey and it cost him much money to make the trip. Forgetting this, he was overjoyed that he was now on Hungarian soil. He continued his journey to that little town in which he originally lived.

On his way, he reached the gently flowing waters of the Tisza River, and on the far side he saw the small white house of his own village. Looking across the river to his little village he realized that it was farther

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away than ever because at that time a Hungarian was not allowed to cross this river.

Through some strange coincidence, his wife found out that her beloved husband was on the far side of the river. Upon reaching the banks of the river, she saw him on the other side. They exchanged greetings and their joy knew no bounds. The husband had come from America to see his loved ones. He knew that if he dared set foot on this Hungarian soil occupied by the Czecho-Slovaks, he would be shot at once. His predicament was worse now than before he emigrated from the United States.

This is the way the man on his way to Szaboles, saw his loved ones.

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That beloved Tisza River, which has seen the Huns of Atilla drink its water; Alfred the Conqueror, with the original Hungarians; the Turks, the Tartars, the Russians, and the Slavs, flowed gently on. This river will see a great deal more in the future.

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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 28, 1917.

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SOME DAY HUNGARIANS WILL BE ABLE TO COMMUNICATE
WITH HOMELAND.

The Hungarian newspaper, The Magyar Nepszava, in its last few issues has been taking all the credit for obtaining the Red Cross as an agency to handle mail for Hungarians between their homeland and the United States. But the fact is that not a single Hungarian letter that has been sent to the Red Cross, has been forwarded to Hungary. Now the Red Cross has announced that communication by letter between Hungary and the United States has been temporarily stopped.

Probably some day the postal communication will be open between the United States and Hungary, but not just yet.

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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 14, 1917.

HUNGARIAN MAIL PROBLEM SETTLED.

The United States government has made it possible for Hungarian immigrants to correspond with their relatives and families.

The foreign minister asked for a volunteer agency to handle this work. The Red Cross volunteered to handle it. The following are instructions in regard to this service.

- (1) People desiring information as to the whereabouts of relatives should write to the Bureau of Communication, giving all information available concerning the person about whom inquiry is being made. Enclose a self-addressed envelope, and a two cent stamp.
- (2) All communications should be as short as possible.
- (3) The letters must contain only personal correspondence.

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- (4) The letters must be readable and may be written in the following languages: English, French, Italian, Russian, German, Jewish, Hungarian, Turkish or Greek.
- (5) The writer must sign his full name, address, and occupation.
- (6) An individual may only write one letter every six weeks.

The Bureau of Communication maintains the right to withhold any and all letters that contain information regarding the United States government or its army or navy.

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The Chicago Tribune, Apr. 14, 1879 (8-1)

SZEGEDIN RELIEF FUND

The Deak Society into whose hands was placed the collections for the suffering people of Szegedin, Hungary, met yesterday afternoon at the Relief Society Building, No. 51 and 53 La Salle Street.

The President, Mr. F. Kiss, presided, and in opening the meeting stated that out of the funds collected for the Szegedin sufferers, \$3,360 had been invested in a draft for 8,000 florins payable to Mr. Kalman Tissa, the President of the Hungarian Ministry, and that the draft was sent to its destination. There still remained in the hands of the Society \$46 applicable to the charity.

Since it was understood that no further collections would be made, several of the

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The Chicago Tribune, Apr. 14, 1879.

gentlemen who had lent their time and energies to the worthy cause presented their books and accounts, showing the names of contributors and the amounts given, and asked that they be examined and reported upon by a committee appointed for the purpose.

Mr. J. Kune offered a resolution thanking the President and the Directors of the Board of Trade for courtesies extended and facilities granted for carrying on the work.

The resolution was adopted.

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HUNGARIAN

The Chicago Tribune, March 21, 1879. (4-1).

THE HUNGARIAN RELIEF

Mayor Heath has issued an address to the people of Chicago, reminding them of the fact that in October, 1871, the contribution of HUNGARY, to the relief of the homeless and hungry sufferers of this city, amounted to \$12,000. A good portion of this was doubtless furnished by the inhabitants of SZEGEDIN, the second commercial city of the KINGDOM. The terrible distress into which these people have been plunged in consequence of the recent floods calls for a reciprocation by Chicago of their abundant charity, it is therefore proper that the attention of our people should be directed to the matter in an official manner. The DEAK VEREIN, a HUNGARIAN society in this city, has assumed the task of receiving and forwarding such contributions as may be offered. Chicago should give a good account of itself in this HUNGARIAN relief movement. There is little danger that more will be given than is needed to provide for the 80,000 people reduced to destitution by the flood.

IV. REPRESENTATIVE INDIVIDUALS

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HUNGARIAN

Interest, Nov. 18, 1937.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

The Hungarian Society celebrated on November 12 the twenty-fifth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Arpad Sipos in the Congress Hotel. On this occasion Mr. Sipos showed the cinema pictures which he took in Europe last summer when they were touring there on their vacation. He showed, with the able and expert help of Mr. Andrew Junkunc, pictures of the procession of the Holy Right Arm in the St. Stephen's Day festival, some of the harvest festival at Mezokovesd, and others.

The real purpose of the affair, to celebrate the wedding anniversary, was kept secret from Mr. and Mrs. Sipos to the last minute, when the president greeted them with an address. There were present, besides the members of the Society with their families, the officers and some of the members of other local and out-of-town Hungarian associations. They had an opportunity to enjoy the beautiful, unique, and colorful pictures mentioned above and also those taken

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Interest, Nov. 18, 1937.

of the Hortobagy, on the shores of Lake Balaton, of Lilafured, of the monuments of Budapest, of the dedication of the monument to the American general Bandholz, of the celebration of the July Fourth festival at the Washington monument in Budapest, of the picturesque Murakoz, which was the native place of the great Hungarian hero Nicholas Zrinyi, of the Alps, of the Black Forest, of the World Exposition in Paris, and of many other very interesting things. The pictures were taken with a really developed sense for selecting the right object in the right place. Even the inscriptions and the headings composed by Mr. Sipos indicated unmistakably the meaning of the various objects, and always linked them with their significance in connection with the Trianon treaty, which always touched the hearts of the sons and daughters of Hungary.

After the running off of these films, which were by no means a few in number, no less a personage than that great photographic artist, Clyde Brown, who can look back on at least forty years of photographic career as a staff photographer

Interest, Nov. 18, 1937.

of the Chicago Daily News, congratulated Mr. Sipos on his ability as a photographer and on the splendid achievement of taking these films. The Hungarian Society had invited Mr. Clyde Brown to this celebration in order that the leaders of the various Hungarian associations might have an opportunity to make the acquaintance of this friend of the Hungarians and to thank him for the beautiful pictures taken by him in Hungary, which appeared in the Daily News in series, and which were accompanied by such unusually sympathetic headings, displaying so much good will toward the Hungarians. Those present thanked him for all these, thereby demonstrating that the Hungarians are never ungrateful and never ignore those personalities of the American press who show friendliness toward the Hungarians.

After the showing of the films the Hungarian Society remained assembled for several hours, celebrating the silver-wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Arpad Sipos, an event which bound more closely their ties of friendship.

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HUNGARIAN

Radio, May 26, 1937.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

WE PRESENT: JOSEPH B. MAYER

In the human-ocean which is America, there are many Hungarians, who have many-fold, deserved that a monument should be erected to their memory. If not otherwise, so at least in the columns of the newspapers. Joseph B. Mayer arrived in America some thirty-five years ago, but he is even today as typically Hungarian, as though he stepped just yesterday on the shores of America. One thing stands without question: In the Hungarian Culture achievements he merits an outstanding place in all Chicago. In Chicago he is the creator and pioneer of the Hungarian Singing Club and the amateurship. For five years he was the president of the Chicago (Hungarian Singing Club) Dalkor. He has been teaching the Hungarian Workers' Singing Choir for eleven years. In Milwaukee he was teaching for twelve years and many of his students became good artists. One can not praise as highly enough the pioneering and rearing effects of his teachings. He arranged 235 theatrical plays in Chicago and vicinity. He was born in Budapest, where he finished his high-school. In Milwaukee he finished his studies at the musical-conservatory. Here you have in a nutshell the story of a life rich in activity and achievements.

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II A 3 b .

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, July 8, 1934.

WPA (U.S. PRC) 4625

DEATH OF SANDOR SEBALD

Sandor Sebald, world famous Hungarian violinist, died Friday at the Grant Hospital. He was 65 years old.

His death leaves a void in the musical world. Sebald's true worth will be appreciated in the future. His technique could not be equalled by the greatest virtuosos, but was imitated by envious violinists. He composed many classical works, but did not care about publishing them. He played them rarely to his music loving friends.

The tragedy in this great man's life was that he was not satisfied to become a mediocre violinist only, and there were but few experts who could fully appreciate his artistry.

Sebald spent most of his life abroad, but he loved his Mother country and proudly referred to the fact that he was a Hungarian. He came to Chicago

Otthon, July 8, 1934.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30710

in 1912, and for a while, was concert master of the Chicago Grand Opera Company. Later, he taught at the Chicago Musical College. He founded the Chicago String Quartette, which enriched the musical life of our city.

He had no relatives in America, but found friends, who took care of him during his illness and were with him until his death.

Funeral services were held at the chapel of the Graceland Cemetery. Two of his songs were sung by his friend, Corrado, of the American Opera Company.

Dr. Elmer Horvath said farewell to the great master in behalf of the Hungarians.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, July 8, 1934.

U.P.A. (U.L.) PRU 3027

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HUNGARIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

Otthon, July 8, 1934.

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Ottawa, June 10, 1934.

INTERVIEW

REVEREND GROSS' NEW FAITH

A committee of Congress is now investigating facts in connection with Nazi activities in the United States.

The committee wishes to shed light on whether the Nazi propaganda here is financed and directed by Germany and assisted by Dr. Hans Luther, German Ambassador at Washington.

It is not probable that Dr. Luther would personally conduct such propaganda in a strange country. Diplomats, even Germans, do not make such mistakes. The charge against Dr. Luther is made by one of our countrymen, who up to now was known to be pro-Nazi. This person is Reverend Francis Gross, ex-Roman Catholic priest, of Chicago.

We do not know the reason for the Father's change of faith. According to the congressional investigation, it seems that the German ambassador was

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, June 10, 1934.

not willing to contribute financially to the Father's activities. Because he did not succeed in selling Dr. Luther anything, Reverend Gross ran to the congressional committee and showed them a letter, which reads as follows;

"The correspondence in my possession is proof that Dr. Luther is sponsoring and financially aiding the publishing of my book. If the aforementioned correspondence will be the subject of further public debate, this will have a sensational effect and will result in Dr. Luther's recall to Germany, and would even cause the United States and Germany to sever friendly relations."

Because foreign ambassadors cannot be questioned by American authorities, we have to take Father Gross' word for the present.

We have our doubts about the Father's allegations, because we cannot believe that he turned from the Nazis because he received money from the Jews.

HUNGARIAN

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Otthon, June 10, 1934.

HONORING PAUL BERAK

Hungarians of Chicago paid due homage to Paul Berak, veteran Chicago writer, Sunday, June 3, at the Dr. Herzl Hall. The thirty years of work among Chicago's Hungarians bore fruit, when under the sponsorship of three of the largest societies, the Culture Club, the Tarsalgo, and the Culture and Aid Society, a huge celebration was arranged.

The sixty-five year old Paul Berak with tears in his eyes, thanked the people for the honor bestowed upon him.

The celebration began in the afternoon with a program of six numbers: piano solo, songs, group dances;etc. The program was followed by dancing.

Mr. Berak was presented with a banquet of one hundred beautiful American Beauty roses.



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Otthon, Sept. 1, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

OBITUARY

p.2....Julius Horvath died at the age of eighty in New York. The deceased came to the United States in 1883. In the 80's he came to live in Chicago and at the World's Fair in 1893, he had many architectural jobs. He went back to Hungary in 1898, where he was the first to introduce the novelty of the American system of moving buildings. He came back to America in 1902.

The hospitality of Julius Horvath and his wife extended to all Hungarians, and they were well known by Americans as well as Hungarians in the gay 90's.

Magyar Tribune, July 19, 1929.

ONE YEAR FOR ENDING TWO LIVES

The Murderer of Consul Schreiner Sentenced to One Year in Prison

Our readers will recall that two months ago Dr. Emil J Schreiner, retired Chicago Hungarian Consul, and his wife were killed as they were driving in an automobile in Banfalva, Sopron County, Hungary J.

The murderer, a young bricklayer, admitted during the investigation, that he had shot at the passing automobile because his parents' chickens were gradually being killed by motor cars on the highway.

We received word from Sopron that the court there imposed a sentence of one year imprisonment on the murderer.

HUNGARIAN

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Otthon, Apr. 5, 1929.

FATHER STEPHEN SOLTESZ

(Editorial)

After fifteen years of service in Burnside, Chicago, Father Soltesz has announced his retirement. He came to Chicago from Lorain and the exertion due to intensive work undermined his health and wrecked his nervous system.

Sunday, April 28, he celebrated his silver mass (25 yrs.) His congregation gave a dinner in his honor, but everyone was sad, because he repeated what he announced in church that he is leaving soon. Fifteen years ago he came, full of earnest hope, and today after fifteen years of struggle, he is a man broken in health and spirit, ready for retirement. Behind him he leaves no great edifices to remember him by, but his fanatic love of his country, honorable and straightforward character will be remembered by the Chicago Hungarian Roman Catholics.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Apr. 5, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

If Father Soltesz had any fault, it was that he wasn't diplomatic, but he hated insincerity as much as he loved his people.

We were sorry to see two priests of the same blood and their congregations at odds with each other. Each listened to third parties intrigues and the two churches traveled different ways.

Those who remember the years of the world war know that Father Soltesz wasn't immune to suspicion and persecution.

Many other Hungarians were the victims of vicious gossip at that time. Prison and other troubles did not break his spirit but the cutting to pieces of Hungary and the discord within his church left an unhealing wound in his heart.

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Otthon, Apr. 5, 1928

WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 30275

The tears in the eyes of his followers proved that they loved him. In his retirement his conscience may be clear, because he was a good pastor and though he may not be taking wealth, he takes with him the greatest treasure the love and respect of his fellow men.

HUNGARIAN

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Otthon, Apr. 5, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

NEW PASTOR AT BURNSIDE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

P.2.....The Archbishop of Chicago named Ernest Harvath as the new priest of the Hungarian Roman Catholic Church. Rev. Harvath is thirty-one years old. He was born in "Ebergocz, Sopron, Hungary" and came to this country at the age of ten. For a brief period of time he was pastor of the Joliet church, from which he is being transferred now. The Burnside congregation has great hopes for the future under his leadership.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Otthon, Mar. 3, 1929.

RETURNS FROM STUDY TOUR.

p.2...Paul Kuzmik, mechanical engineer, whose name is well-known in the motor world, went to Europe last fall to study the automotive industry. During his tour he visited England, Italy, Germany and France.

In the near future Mr. Kuzmik will lecture about his experiences abroad at the Chicago Magyar Club.

HUNGARIAN

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Otthon, Jan. 15, 1928.

TIVADAR BRENTANO HONORED.

p.l.....Tivadar Brentano, Hungary's first Ambassador to the United States has retired after seven years of valuable service. Before becoming an ambassador, he was a judge in Chicago for thirty years.

Nicholas Horthy, regent of Hungary, decorated him with the cross for his distinguished services. The cross was presented to Brentano by Laszlo Szechenyi, the new Hungarian Ambassador at Washington, D.C.

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Otthon, Jan. 23, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

LEO LOGOTETTI IS DEAD

p. 1. Leo Logothetti came to America forty years ago. At that time his family was one of the wealthiest and most aristocratic of Austria-Hungary. He left his country with great plans for adventure. After many hardships he came to Chicago and became an officer of the Juvenile Court. He served in that capacity twenty-five years.

Mourning his sudden death beside his widow are seven adult children, also a brother in Hungary, Count Hugo Logothetti.

Funeral services were held at the home of the family, 3829 Greenview Avenue.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 11, 1925.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

KAROLY TARJANYI

One of the hardest working men in the Hungarian South Side community of Burnside is Karoly Tarjanyi. He has worked tirelessly for several decades for the benefit of all Hungarians.

Outside of the many Hungarian public activities in which he has been involved, he has done many great things in the life of the Chicago Hungarian Reformed Church. He is also responsible for the idea of the promotion of a Hungarian school, although this idea has not become a reality. Today a grand Hungarian Reformed Church has been erected with a parsonage, and with space left for a school building. This development is due to the serious and sacrificial work of Karoly Tarjanyi.

He is one of the most respected of all the Hungarians on the South Side.

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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 11, 1925.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

He is also active in the social life of the Chicago Hungarians. He takes part in all Hungarian activities. His particular characteristic is that he is outspoken, and continually supports righteousness and truth.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 5, 1925.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

HUNGARIANS HONOR REVEREND BOROS

After several weeks of planning, the Chicago Hungarian Reformed Church more than outstripped itself in its joy and happiness over the fact that its minister had been elected president of the western division of the Hungarian Reformed Churches. The selection of Reverend Eugene Boros is an honor to the entire Hungarian population of Chicago. On May 24, a gigantic banquet was given in his honor. The celebration started with church services in the morning. At these services, the Hungarian government was represented by Stephen Schefbeck, Hungarian Consul in Chicago, who extended congratulations to Reverend Boros from his mother country, and delivered a very heartfelt message to him from his mother, whom he has not seen for the past twenty years.

The banquet began at 8:00 P. M., and during its course, the presidents of various organizations gave congratulatory addresses.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 5, 1925.

WPS 4117 PRO 1 2024

Under the able leadership of Daniel Bodor, the Choral Societies of the Hungarian Reformed Church of Chicago, sang patriotic and folk songs to liven up the events of the evening, thus making it a typical Hungarian celebration.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 3, 1925.

WPC (11-1925) 125

THE FAITHFUL JOSEPH BYFIELD

In the history of the Hungarian Americans there is one individual whose career is almost incomparable, and the man to whom we refer is the popular Joseph Byfield. There is hardly a Hungarian, regardless of whether he is a greenhorn or an old timer in America, who has not heard of the proprietor of the Sherman, Dearborn and Ambassador Hotels.

Mr. Byfield was fourteen years old when he came to the United States. His uncle once took him to the old Sherman House and asked him how he liked it, and he replied prophetically that some day he would be the owner of that hotel. As we all know, when Joseph Byfield became a man, the hotel became his. Joseph Byfield was not only a leader in the hotel business, he also was interested in the manufacture of restaurant equipment, in the canning industry, and in the manufacture of cotton goods.

When the City of Gary was first opened as a subdivision, Mr. Byfield saw

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 3, 1925.

6724 4/11/1925 pg. 76

I E the great possibilities [of the town] and he purchased large tracts of land which he later sold at a great profit. He also has large real-estate holdings in Chicago.

Joseph Byfield has not taken a very active part in Hungarian activities, but his thoughts and feelings are still truly Hungarian. This fact was proved when on September 22, 1918 he donated the use of the White City Stadium to the Hungarian republican movements which were starting in Chicago at that time; on this occasion he was also one of the prominent speakers. Among the many things he said was the following:

The Hungarian people as a nation never had a greater enemy than the Hapsburg family. The Hungarians of America know very well, and can understand what it means when a state, in this present period, must live under the rule of imbeciles. The Hungarian-Americans found out what real liberty was, in this country. So naturally the creation of an independent Hungary means little, unless that independence is combined with democracy. But a democracy

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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 3, 1925.

WPA (12) 4000 26275

I E can only be established and can only be successful in a republican state; the only way we can assure the future of Hungary now that it is independent is by removing the Hapsburg king from his throne and making it a seat of democracy for the Hungarian republic.

Mr. Byfield's remarks received thunderous applause, and then when everyone had quited down, he made a promise. He promised that he would be willing to sacrifice his entire wealth in order that the Hungarian republic might be realized. According to his statements, Hungary would never be in a position to take the correct steps unless we Hungarians are available to give advice to those in Hungary, so we must wake up. We have a great job ahead of us, and the alarm has sounded; we must answer. Joseph Byfield then read a telegram received from Toby Rubovitz, who is one of the oldest leaders in the fight for a republic. The contents of the telegram were as follows:

If the Hungarian people wished for a republic during Kossuth's time, they wish for it now more than ever. They can't speak because they are muzzled,

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 3, 1925.

WPA FILE NUMBER 13375

I E They cannot act because their hands are tied; for these reasons we in America must act. These words are highly applicable to the situation existing in Hungary today. We all know that it was Joseph Byfield who was instrumental in promoting child welfare work among the children of Hungary. We collected \$55,000 for this fund and \$2,000 of this was donated by Joseph Byfield.

When Dr. Balthazar, bishop of the Hungarian Reformed Church, was in Chicago for the first time, Joseph Byfield donated a large sum of money for the cause of cultural development in Hungary. There has hardly been an instance when donations were needed by individuals or groups that he has not given wholeheartedly as long as the cause was worthy.

At the time that the names became known of those Hungarian-Americans who had received distinguished service crosses, the name of Joseph Byfield could not be found among them. Even though the Hungarian people turn away from thoughts of the terror-ridden Horthy regime, they cannot understand why Joseph Byfield never received any mention of recognition when he was the

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 3, 1925.

WPA file 1925

I E one who deserved it more than anyone else. The omission of his name seemed very odd to us, so we thought we would get the facts. We looked up Mr. Byfield and asked him if he knew why he had not been honored. His simple answer was that Scheffbeck, the Hungarian consul, wanted to decorate him with the Horthy distinguished service cross but he would not accept it because sometime ago, he had refused to accept the American distinguished service medal.

Here is a man who has remained loyal to the promise which he made in 1918. He has remained faithful and loyal. The Hungarians have always respected Joseph Byfield, but for his latest patriotic deeds the Hungarians have locked him in their hearts and will think of him always with deep appreciation. We sincerely hope that the example set by Mr. Byfield will be a guide in showing us the duties of Hungarian-Americans.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 20, 1925.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

SAMUEL LADANYI

The news of the death of Samuel Ladanyi was like a thunderbolt from the sky striking into the hearts of the Chicago Hungarians. This man who a short time ago was full of vitality and great plans has left us, [and we are shocked by such a catastrophe].

Samuel Ladanyi was born on Jan. 2, 1867, in Szabolcs County, Hungary. After completing his education, like many thousands of other Hungarians, he found it hard to locate himself in the industrial life of Hungary, so he decided to migrate to America.

At first he settled in New York City where he suffered many hardships, as did all immigrants. But these hardships and trials only spurred his ambition to become a success.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 20, 1925.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

He came to Chicago a few decades ago, and during the Chicago World's Fair introduced the Hungarian frankfurter to the American public. His frankfurters became so popular that he and his uncle organized what is known today as the Vienna Sausage Mfg. Co.. In the last ten years he has been a pioneer in the development of smoked meats. His sausage factory prospered, and as the years went by it became larger and larger, until today it is one of the largest of its kind. Its yearly business amounts to more than a million dollars.

Samuel Ladanyi became a wealthy man. He did not make the same mistake which other Hungarians who acquired wealth, made--i. e. adopt a superior attitude toward their poorer brethren]. He remained the same, common, ordinary man. His simplicity was shown in his home and in his method of handling people.

Although he behaved as a common, ordinary man, his thoughts, feelings and

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 20, 1925.

WPA (L) PROJ. 30275

activities made him a great man.

Samuel Ladanyi was an honest man, a good Hungarian, and a loyal Jew. These three characteristics were blended so well within him that he was loved by all who came in contact with him.

He glorified the Hungarian nation because regardless of whom he met, he was always proud to acknowledge his Hungarian descent.

He was always willing to donate to a good cause. He never showed partiality. His activities were governed by the dictates of the Old Testament. He practiced the dictum that what his right hand did, his left hand knew nothing of. There was never a worth-while Hungarian activity which he did not support. No one left his home empty handed. He was a great supporter of all cultural activities amongst the Hungarians and gave aid to their theatrical projects.

A man can be a hard worker--he can be wealthy and wise--but if he can't

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Magyar Tribune, Mar 20, 1925.

WPA (ILL.) PEGI 30275

gain the confidence of his fellow man, his life is one without purpose. Fame and fortune die, but the activities and the results of those activities remain [and influence the future].

The fact that eight hundred businessmen were present [at the funeral] to pay their last respects to the man who had been so humanitarian, testifies to the respect which he commanded, and the love that existed for him among the Hungarians in Chicago.

The educated and the uneducated, the rich and the poor, can feel that someone of great importance has passed away because a great man was lowered into his grave, to rest in peace.

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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 30, 1925.

HUNGARIAN

WPA (U.S.) PROJ 30275

AN EXTRAORDINARY HUNGARIAN ARTIST

Joska De Babary, the famous Hungarian violinist, has been in the United States for the past two years, and in this short time has made a very distinguished name for himself.

There is hardly a Hungarian whose name appears as often as Joska De Babary's in the musical world and in the columns of the daily newspapers. He was taught by two of the world's foremost music teachers, Hubaynal and Sevcsik.

When Joska De Babary finished his musical training, he toured all of central Europe. During this tour he was recognized by the European press as one of the finest violin soloists in Europe. After being in this country for a short time the American press also acclaimed him. Mr. DeVries, music critic for the Evening American, praised him highly for his performance --this is something that Mr. DeVries seldom does.

When Babary was a child he played for the mother of the present Russian Czar.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 30, 1925.

WPA (IL) PRRI 30275

Two years ago when Babary came to this country, he organized a string quartet with which he is making personal appearances in the Louis XVI room in the Congress Hotel. He is also a professor of music at the Sherwood Conservatory in the Fine Arts Building.

The Babary quartet proved to be a sensation on the radio, while the solo performance of Joska De Babary was outstanding. The radio audience flooded the station with so many letters and telegrams that they were forced to put Babary on a daily program on a national hook-up over station K.Y.W. in Chicago. And thus all of the United States became part of his audience.

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 22, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

LOUIS NAGY RECEIVES RECOGNITION.

During the past week Mr. Louis Nagy, the Hungarian representative on the Committee of Foreign Born Citizens, became a very proud man. The United States government recognized him for the distinguished work he performed among the Hungarian people of Chicago. The government honored him with a blue star. This is a great honor, but we must admit that this man deserves the recognition because he has been a tireless worker in the interest of the Hungarian people.

The Hungarian people can be proud of this man, and they can say that there is at least one man amongst them in Chicago who deserves recognition.

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 20, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

APPOINTMENT OF PAUL BERAK

The Committee on Public Information has named Mr. Paul Berak as the organizer for the Hungarian American Loyalty League in the State of Illinois. Even though this paper and its organization does not fully agree with the ideas of this league, we are glad to hear that Mr. Paul Berak got this appointment. We know Mr. Berak to be a man of good character, and we feel sure that he will be the man to lift this organization to greater heights.

V. MISCELLANEOUS
CHARACTERISTICS
B. Picturesque Miscellanies

V B

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, May 29, 1932.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

FIRST AIRPLANE SUICIDE IS HUNGARIAN

Erno Lengyel, 19, 1216 Marengo Ave., a Hungarian youth, has the tragic distinction of being the first one to commit suicide in the air. He shot himself Sunday afternoon way up above the airport, 63rd & Cicero. Lengyel went up in a plane and asked pilot Daley to show him something nice. The pilot didn't notice that his passenger was dead until he landed. Lengyel had shot himself.

His identity was established from a letter to his sister, in which the unfortunate young man writes, "I wanted to die happily, that is why I chose this method."

Lengyel's most earnest desire was to become an aviator, but could not pass the tests.

V B

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Mar. 1, 1931.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

IS AL CAPONE HUNGARIAN?

p.l....Several American newspapers wrote that Al Capone is not an Italian, as heretofore everyone thought, but a Hungarian. They base this report on a news item that appeared in the Reggel (Budapest newspaper).

The Reggel writes that the true name of Capone, is Coinelius Kapovicy, born in Arad, Hungary. His father Laszlo' Kapovicy says that "Al" studied carpentry, but on account of petty thievery left his birthplace to settle in Trieste in 1910, where he changed his name to Capone.

He was not in Trieste long before he sailed for America. He wrote his father that he became a bandit and is very prosperous. The seventy year old Kopovicz- Capone claims to possess many letters from "Al". For a while Al Capone aided his father financially, but for a long time now the contributions have been stopped. The old man appealed to the

V B

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Otthon, Mar. 1, 1931.

Press to help locate his son and to remind him of his filial duties.

We hope this report will prove to be only a delusion of an old man.

V B

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 4, 1921.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

MAGYAR "PORK FEAST"

In accordance with the old ancient custom, there was a great "pork feast" in the home of Mr. Louis Tolmay, 628 E. 93rd. St. The host and his able assistant prepared two large porkers, in the usual old ancient custom, for his friends, and guests. A cheerful mood was heightened by the serving of good wine to top it off.